

THE HICKMAN COURIER.

VOL. II. EDITION SIXTY-EIGHT
HICKMAN, FULTON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1868.

NO. 20.

Hickman Directory.

Attorneys of Law.
Goulder, Randle & Tyler, A.
Hickman, B. R. Walker, John A.
Hale, John W. Cowgill, L. M.
Oscar Turner, J. G. Smith, Troy.

Physicians.
Gourley & Corbett, Carter Blan-
ton, H. C. Catlett, A. A. Faris.

Dry Goods.
J. A. Amberg, Wm. B. Benny, Wolf &
Plaut, J. H. Davis, J. S. Hubbard.

Clothing Stores.
C. A. Holcombe, W. R. Walker.

Hardware & Tinware.
N. P. Harness, S. N. White.

Commission Merchants.

Bondurant & Drewry, Overton, Steele
& Co.

Carriage Manufactory.
Kirchhoff & Bros.

Cigar Manufacturer.

Francis Miller.

Wagon Manufacturers.

Hertwick & Baltzer.

Tailors.

Louis Persons, E. Case.

Bakery.

Philip A. Kaiser.

Anthropicist.

H. S. Campbell.

Barbers.

E. Margraf & Co.

Fruit Tree Nursery.

George E. Davis.

House and Sign Painter.

Thomas H. Jones.

Express Companies.

Merchants' Union Express; Southern

Express; Overton, Steele & Co., Agents.

Furniture Stores.

F. Bartoldus, Charles Oswald.

Marble Works.

B. C. Ramage.

Saw Mills.

J. H. Dodds, Tom. W. Collier.

Flouring Mills.

H. M. Robinson.

Books.

J. H. Davis.

Insurance Agent.

Samuel Lathrum.

Livery Stable.

Wm. B. Plummer.

Watchmaker and Jewelry.

John D. Walker, A. Plant.

Boot and Shoe Shop.

George Wehman, Casper Schum & Co., Julius Frenz.

NASHVILLE DIRECTORY.

Ewing & Co., wholesale grocers and

commission merchants; L. L. Coleman,

wholesale druggist; Paul, Tavel & Hau-

ter, bookellers, stationers, bookbinders,

and job printers; H. A. Huntington,

dealer in fine custom made clothing and

gentlemen's furnishings; Hotels—

S. Cloud, Stacey House, Mansion House,

Nicholson House.

MEMPHIS DIRECTORY.

Jones Bros., Cartwell & Drury, cotton

factors and commission merchants.

EVANSVILLE.

Gardner, Noel & Co., forwarding and

commission.

City Officers.

Mayor—Sam'l Landrum.

City Judge—J. H. Davis.

Clerk—J. H. Morehead.

Marshal—Pat Cunningham.

County Officers.

County Judge—E. R. Walker.

County Attorney—H. A. Tyler.

Circuit Court Clerk—W. H. Brevard.

County Court Clerk—John A. Wilson.

Sheriff—Wm. Herrin, office at City

Hall.

Deputy Sheriff—Henry Campbell,

Deputy Sheriff—J. A. Landreth.

Attala—G. W. Stubblefield.

Probate—District No. 1, E. G.

abro, Jacob Bushart, Constable

George Morris, District No. 2, Owen

and Alfred Naylor, Constable

J. H. Roper, District No. 3, J. W.

and John Boyer, Constable

George M. Wilburn, District No. 4,

J. N. Hawkins and R. Cross, Con-

stable—L. Everett.

County Assessor—Wm. Hubbard.

U. S. Assessor—T. C. Buck.

U. S. Rec. Collector—H. C. Catlett.

Judges—Court of Common Pleas.

M. Crossland, Circuit Court—E. I.

Brock.

Commonwealth's Attorney—J. Tice.

Register in Bankruptcy—Charles S.

Marshall.

Sale and Livery Stable.

KENTUCKY STREET,

Wm. B. Blummer.

Horse, Buggies and Hacks kept constant-

ly on hand for hire and sale.

Thankful for partners heretofore extend-

ed and solicits a continuance of the same.

Mr. Lee M. Gardner, W. T. Noel,

Formerly of West Tenn., Evansville, Ind.

GARDNER, NOEL & CO.,

Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANTS,

Special Railroad and Steamboat

agents, No. 6 South Water Street,

EVANSVILLE, IND.

Liberal CASH ADVANCES made on

gements of Cotton, Tobacco, Pork,

&c. Special attention given to Buying,

Selling, and Filling Orders.

Wm. B. Benny's

MOTTO IS

Quick Sales and Small Profits!

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS,

Shoes, Hats, Trunks, etc. Jan 5 by

FURS! FURS!

The highest cash price paid for Furs and

country produce.

VOL. II. EDITION SIXTY-EIGHT

HICKMAN, FULTON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1868.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, ten lines or less, one inserting

\$1.50; each subsequent insertion 50c.

1 Square 2 months..... 5 00

" 3 " " " 7 00

" 6 " " " 10 00

" 12 " " " 15 00

" 1 " " " 9 00

" 2 " " " 9 00

" 3 " " " 12 00

" 6 " " " 12 00

" 12 " " " 20 00

" 24 " " " 25 00

" 36 " " " 30 00

" 48 " " " 35 00

" 60 " " " 40 00

" 72 " " " 45 00

" 84 " " " 50 00

" 96 " " " 55 00

" 108 " " " 60 00

" 120 " " " 65 00

" 132 " " " 70 00

" 144 " " " 75 00

" 156 " " " 80 00

" 168 " " " 85 00

" 180 " " " 90 00

" 192 " " " 95 00

" 204 " " " 100 00

" 216 " " " 105 00

" 228 " " " 110 00

" 240 " " " 115 00

" 252 " " " 120 00

" 264 " " " 125 00

" 276 " " " 130 00

" 288 " " " 135 00

" 300 " " " 140 00

" 312 " " " 145 00

" 324 " " " 150 00

" 336 " " " 155 00

" 348 " " " 160 00

" 360 " " " 165 00

" 372 " " " 170 00

" 384 " " " 175 00

" 396 " " " 180 00

" 408 " " " 185 00

" 420 " " " 190 00

" 432 " " " 195 00

" 444 " " " 200 00

" 456 " " " 205 00

" 468 " " " 210 00

" 480 " " " 215 00

" 492 " " " 220 00

" 504 " " " 225 00

" 516 " " " 230 00

" 528 " " " 235 00

"The Things that Were."

A distinguished Belgian author, Dr. Octave Delaupierre, has deliberately gone to work and knocked away a bewildering number of proofs from the most cherished ancient stories and traditions. There is the Colossus of Rhodes, for instance. The Doctor shows it to have been nothing but an ordinary statue, set up near the harbor, which fiction insists it straddled. In moments of sober reflection, it is not easy to believe that the sculptors of the fourth century could build a figure under whose leg a procession of frightened milt might sail, and never touch a spar. Next we are compelled to believe that the Belisarius never was blind nor a bengar; that the Emperor Constantine, Pope II in the ninth century, that the tomb of Abelard and Heloise is all humbug; that the William Tell apple story was conjured up two hundred years after that immortal mountaineer had twanged his last arrow; that Petare may have been enamored of Laura, but not so intensely that he neglected to console himself with another woman; that Galileo never uttered the words "still it moves"; that Clarence wasn't drowned in a Malmsey butt; and that instead of Leonidas only having 300 men to defend Thermopylae, he had at least 7000. Perhaps the learned Doctor is right in these revolutionary conclusions, but, after all, he simply arrays one set of historicals against another, neither set having more than a grain or two of truth in them.

What, then, distract all the fine stories of the dark and midde ages? It is not an easy matter to tell exactly what happened yesterday. With Greeley and Pollard, the records of our own day are becoming dreadfully mystified.

Anecdote of Malvern Hill.

On the 30th of June, 1862, during the great battles around Richmond, and at the very moment the bloody and sanguinary assault was being made on Gen. McClellan's position on Malvern Hill, a solitary horseman, some distance from the scene of action, had dismounted under a cluster of trees, and was apparently listening to the roar of artillery. This elevation had been selected by a general of one of the corps for a field hospital, and so terribly was the conflict that all the shade of the little promontory was used for the comfort of the wounded.

The Capital Stock.
23. Is Ten Million Dollars divided into shares of One Hundred Dollars each.

Actual Required.

2. One per cent of the stock will be required on subscribing, and subsequent calls, not to exceed five per cent per month, will be made by the Board of Directors, from time to time, as may be necessary, until the amount due to the stockholders equals the lines, but no calls will be made after the one per cent is paid until the entire capital stock shall have been subscribed.

Call—How to Make.

3. The stock will be held by the company until its expiration, and will be sold by the Board of Directors, from time to time, as may be necessary, until the amount due to the stockholders equals the lines, but no calls will be made after the one per cent is paid until the entire capital stock shall have been subscribed.

Capital Required.

4. Three per cent of the stock will be required on subscribing, and subsequent calls, not to exceed five per cent per month, will be made by the Board of Directors, from time to time, as may be necessary, until the amount due to the stockholders equals the lines, but no calls will be made after the one per cent is paid until the entire capital stock shall have been subscribed.

Interest.

5. In all cases the net earnings of this company will be applied to the payment of dividends on its capital stock, and in no event will earnings be diverted to the construction of new lines.

Income.

7. With the stock in hands of the active business men of the country, exerting their influence to augment its business, and with a range of Twenty-five Thousand Miles, this company believes that, at reasonable rates, the business will pay liberal dividends on its entire capital stock.

Reasons for the Belief.

8. May be found in the enormous profits of every considerable telegraph line operated on this continent. The present telegraph monopoly has "watered" its stock to the extent of over one thousand per cent, and when this inflated, satisfactory dividends, our company will duplicate all the strenuous, enterprising lines now operated by the monopoly, and the exactors will pay for our stock, at least.

Additional Reasons.

9. The existing telegraph monopolies have never sought to supply adequately the demand for the use of the telegraph, much less attempted to do so. The public demand for an increased facility, and a reduction of rates, while their facilities have remained about constant, their rates have steadily advanced, until the use of the telegraph has become a luxury, rather than a necessity. An advance in rates is their uniform expedient for limiting the amount of their business to their restricted facilities.

Increased and Lower Rates.

10. Every intelligent man knows that an enlarged and improved system of trade has a stimulus and more durable basis when it comes to a constantly increasing business at fair rates than when it does merely a restricted business at exorbitant and uncertain rates. The success of cheap postage in Europe and America seems never to have been thought of by the telegraph monopolists. It is believed that if ten times the present telegraphic facilities were established the public one-tenth of the present rate, the increase of business would justify the change.

Our Proposed Telegraphic Range.

Last night when one spoke his name, I thought my blood that went and came, A thousand little shafts of flame; We were shivered in my narrow frame; O Love, O fire! Once he drew, With one long kiss my whole soul through My lips, a midnight drinketh dew.

That's the strongest kind that we ever read about, "and throws the Poor Man's Plaster" completely in the shade. Oh, my! what a suction that fellow had!

Curiosity of Success.

12. Within one year from the time the capital stock is subscribed, the company expects to have a large number of miles of wires of the best materials, equipped with instruments of the latest improvements, and the whole range in successful operation.

Disposition of Directors.

14. To secure in the management an equal representation of stockholders, stockholders throughout the country, the local commercial centers will be represented in its Board of Directors, and local agents will be appointed on the recommendation of the stockholders in the various localities, and the operations of the company thus become general in its management as well as its business.

The Company Permanent.

15. Therefore every new telegraphic enterprise has some other object in view, and by the dominant monopoly, but the third section of the act of Congress which confers upon this company its valuable franchises absolutely requires it to maintain a separate and independent existence. [See the Act below.]

The Old System.

16. Under it telegraphic companies have been organized by a few wealthy capitalists; these companies have been consolidated under the control of Management; they are made of opposition to each other, and are often at war, and needlessly costly to maintain. Their abilities are heavy, and they employ a multitude of officers who have large salaries, and large dividends. With their capital stock largely watered, amounting now in the aggregate to Forty-two Millions of Dollars, they seek to make the business at exorbitant rates, and thus benefit the few at the expense of many.

General John C. Breckinridge, who is traveling in the Holy Land, is said to be in excellent health, maintaining all his youthful appearance, with the exception of now and then a gray hair.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, says:

"Some of the Radical editors who used to write about the 'crack of the slaveholder's whip' in the Capitol, should come here now. Never has such an outside pressure been exerted as is now being brought to bear on certain Senators."

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Shingles! Shingles!

CYPRESS SHINGLES FOR

10,000 Sale by

OVERTON, STEELE & CO.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

PROSPECTUS OF THE National Telegraph Company, Organized under the Laws of the State of New York.

Franchises conferred by the National Telegraph Law passed by Congress at its recent session, and approved July 24, 1860.

CAPITAL STOCK \$10,000,000,
In 100,000 Shares. Par Value 100 each.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY
President.....George B. Senter.
Treasurer.....Frederick Prentiss.
Secretary.....George B. Walter.
General Superintendent.....El. N. Keyes.
Engineer.....Edward W. Serrall.

DIRECTORS.

George B. Senter, John Holliday, Benjamin F. Smith, Robert Squires, George B. Walter, John Coon, William Cumback, John M. Jaycox, Jacob Gould, Isaiah Blood, George S. Frost, Thomas Ewing Jr., T. S. Sherman, El. N. Keyes, Fred. Prentiss, John S. Thompson, Theodore F. Hall.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

John Holliday, George B. Senter, Robert Squares, John M. Jaycox, Fred. Prentiss, George B. Walter, Isaiah Blood, Charles W. Hobbs, William Phelps, Erastus Corning, Jr., Harry M. Thompson, Theodore F. Hall.

PROSPECTUS.

It will be seen by the statement herein contained that the organization of this company was a necessary growth of the commercial and business wants of the country imperatively demanding an increase of telegraph facilities at reasonable rates.

Completion of the Telegraph.

The whole telegraph system of the U. States is now in the hands of one company. The evils inseparable from such a gigantic and dangerous monopoly are already numerous and growing. The public will be greatly injured by the continued monopoly of the telegraph franchise.

Distribution of Stock.

It is proposed that the benefits of this company shall be enjoyed, not by a few favored persons, but by the business men of the country, whose interest it is designed to serve. The stock of this company will be sold to the Treasurer of this company, Frederick Prentiss, Esq., No. 26 Pine street, who will send by return mail receipts for the same. All other communications should be addressed to George B. Walter, a member of the National Telegraph Company, 64 Broadway, New York.

Whenever subscribers desire so to do, they can sell their stock to the public, and receive certificates of stock issued by the company.

Extract from the United States Statutes at Large, vol. IV, page 249, as follows:

Act to establish certain Post Roads and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1803.

Page 252, sec. 3—And it is further enacted, that all the Railroads and parts of Railroads, which are now or may hereafter be in operation, and in all cases were built and will insure its success. To this end it is decided to place the Stock at all commercial points to be distributed by Bankers, Merchants, Manufacturers, and others in limited amounts.

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23. Is Ten Million Dollars divided into shares of One Hundred Dollars each.

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THE HICKMAN COURIER.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY
Warren & Martin
OFFICE
On the corner of Jackson and Kentucky streets,
(up stairs.)

GEORGE WARREN, EDITOR.
SATURDAY : MAY 2, 1868.

The Impeachment.

The past week has been consumed in argument by the counsel and managers. Mr. Standley will close for the counsel to-day, and Mr. Bingham for the Managers, Monday and Tuesday. A resolution has been adopted allowing each Senator one hour's time to explain his vote, which will not doubt occupy quite all of the coming week. The removal of the President is now a foregone conclusion, and the people should prepare to meet the fact.

Party Purity.

As we enter the gigantic political struggle of 1868, it may not be altogether out of place to consider not only the means necessary to success; but the means necessary to the preservation of the purity of our party organization, in order to make the coming victory in November effective, and to prevent strangers from carrying the party ship into the down and chartless seas. The Democratic party held to special principles, that were once clad in most glorious tinsel, tramped in the name of things most sacred, and held to be absolutely necessary, and the true policy upon which this government should be administered. The perilous times have again called upon the Democracy to battle with the ancient enemy of the Republic—now more dangerous because more reckless and in power—and the dangers of the hour have brought to our side, and under the protection of our banner, the gallant remnants of old party organizations, who nobly propose to make with a common cause against a common enemy; but who, it cannot be expected, have buried the old dogmas of the party to which they belonged and which they held so dear. To the friend who in a moment of peril rushed to the rescue of your family, you would willingly award honor and gratitude, take him within your home circle, and freely give him of the bounty of your table; but, an effort on his part to take charge of and direct your domestic affairs, would be resented as an act of impudence outweighing the gratitude for his assistance. To the old adherents of other parties who are now heroically laboring to assist the Democracy to defeat Radicalism, the gratitude of the country is due, but, we ask, if it is not immodest, in a man, not a Democrat, to attempt to lead Democrats. The history of the last Kentucky Legislature undeniably establishes co-laborers never failed to thrust a spear into the side of the Democracy.

True, in the contests they boldly stand by our side—and, should a contest ever or anywhere arise, between them and the Radicals, we should urge the Democracy to move in a solid column to their defense—but we do object to these militia men, jumped up in an hour of peril, ranking the regular army of the Democracy. Thus early in the canvas we throw out these suggestion, and while we trust the utmost consideration and generosity may be displayed toward turn-out friends, the advice is not useless, to have an eye to the purity of the party. This should not be overlooked in our National, State, and District Conventions. First, let us inquire if he be Anti-Radical; second, is he a good and true Democrat?

The Paducah Herald, says Judge Bennett, of Smithland, and others, are spoken of by their friends as candidates for Congress in this district. Judge Caswell Bennett owes us a bill of \$10, which was authorized and acknowledged in his own hand write, which without any excuse, he fails to pay. If this is an evidence of the Judge's honor, and integrity, we beg to be excused from addressing our friends to trust him.

The JUDGESHIP.—We hear the report that W. J. Stubblefield, Esq., of Murray, Calloway county, is to be a candidate for Circuit Judge in this District. He is a lawyer of ability and experience, and one of the most strictly correct men we ever knew.

THE Paducah Herald publishes a call signed "Many Voters," from Graves county, calling on Judge J. M. Bigger to become a candidate for Congress. Can all this "calling" make his election certain?

MEMORIAL DAY.—The ladies of Tennessee have selected the 10th of May as the day on which they will decorate the graves of the Confederate dead. The 20th ult., the anniversary of the surrender of Gen. Jos. E. Johnson, was the day agreed upon, but owing to a scarcity of flowers they were obliged to defer the ceremony. The brave men who fought and sealed their devotion with their blood, should never be forgotten, or suffered to lie in neglected graves. They sleep, many of them, far from their homes, but still in the bosom of the soil they claim as their country.

BROWNLAW has postponed the election of Congressman at large in Tennessee until the general election in November. Good for the State.

OUR Railroad Troubles.

OUR RAILROAD.
Proceedings Before Judge Trigg
in the Nashville and North-
western Railroad Injunction
Case.

The case of the Kentucky stockholders and Directors of the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad Company against the parties now in possession, on application for an injunction restraining the latter from exercising further control over the road, was taken up before Judge Trigg Friday, 24th inst.

Mr. Colyar, for complainants, said he would like to file the amended bill (referred to last week) and, second, to enlarge the injunction already granted, by preventing the defendants from making contracts, etc. It was the intention of the complainants to sue to be put in possession of the road.

Mr. East, for the defendants, said that he would move that the injunction against the State officers be dismissed, and that the amended bill be not filed.

Mr. Colyar said the whole case turned upon the acts of Assembly which had been read, and as they fully raised the question, the whole case might now be disposed of.

The act of March, 1864, simply by the 7th section authorized the Governor to appoint State Directors in roads in the condition of the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad.

These State Directors were appointed shortly after that for this road, and they were allowed by the old Board to take possession of the State Directors in the roads.

They were composed of Judge Hawkin, Judge Norman, and others, who acted in harmony with the old Board. During this state of things the law of the 7th of December, 1867, was passed, by which the Legislature gave or loaned the \$350,000 of bonds to the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad Company.

The Receiver managed to get \$100,000 of these bonds, but upon investigation all parties conceded, so far as now, in the opinion that the Receiver had no right to these bonds, that he could only be issued by or by order of the company. The Board declined to have them sold, then the Railroad bonds will be issued to the Receiver, the road continued in operation, with the terminus permanently at Hickman.

Brace of Blackguards.

We are glad to see that the Louisville Courier, Nashville Banner, and other leading Southern papers, are "opening up" a pair of blackguards who have been and are furnishing Radical capital by wholesale, and sadly retarding the progress of the great Democratic reaction. Such characters have no party supporters in the Northern States, and by their labored appeals to Southern feeling and prejudice and vindictive denunciation of Northern men and institutions, deceive their readers as to the actual situation of the country. Brick Pomeroy and Chancery Burn are Northern men by birth, education and association, but so violently Southerners in their feeling that they would degrade both the men and women of their own section of country and fatten on their degradation, to laud Southern character and to write a few bold, defiant articles in behalf of the South. How could Kentuckians place in a Southern man who would laud the North and vilify his own people? The Louisville Courier says:

"The God and morality party" profess to be terribly shocked over the utterances of a half crazy sort of a 'N. Y.' orator who stumped New Hampshire for the Democratic party. The ex-reverend and ex-everything-else—that is decent, C. Chauncey Burn, a native of Connecticut, is the individual who arouses the pure souls of the virtuous Radicals, and sets a pitch of indignation.

They say that he openly advocated assassination.

And there is another fanatic whom by a mysterious dispensation of Divine Providence, has control of a newspaper in the Northwest. He calls himself a Democrat, and sets himself up for a genius. His genius consists in being different from every body else. He is a sort of an editorial horned frog—political showman and a moral monstrosity.

During the war he probably never heard the explosion of a shell, yet now it is over, he desires to gather up the Confederate flags, sacred emblems of his "lost cause," that he may cherish them in his heart, and get a few more sub-scribers thereby.

When President Lincoln was assassinated, an event which cast universal gloom over the South, and filled the minds of all thinking men with unspeakable dread, this Northern editor approved of the killing, and, in his paper, directed all to swear for it in the endorsement of the Democratic party. The coarse and vulgar allusions to Mr. Lincoln's murder have been kept up by him from that day to this, serving to shock the minds of all decent people and furnishing a constant supply of ammunition for the enemies of the Democratic party."

Under these circumstances this bogus Board met and organized, and claim now to have ousted all the officers of the Board, and to be the true Board themselves, and they claim that they have turned over to the Board this \$350,000. Has this been done in law? Is the question. Can the rights of a corporation be disposed of in this way? Have we reached the point that vested rights can be affected by such a proceeding as this?

Since the great case of Dartmouth College in 4 Wheaton, the law has been well settled in this country, that a charter is a contract, and that the Legislature can pass no law affecting it, that is impairing the obligation of a contract. But here is a charter—several millions of money invested under it—a Board organized, officers elected, and they with all the rights of the stockholders are swept away in the most summary manner, by fifteen gentlemen who have no interest in it, but claim to have authority on the Governor to control it.

Has the Governor any such power as this? If the act of the 25th of February was intended to apply to such a case as this, which it does not, then the Governor, by appointment of Commissioners, displaced the officers and took control of the affairs of the corporation through newly appointed? If the stockholders in this road have lost the control of their property by this movement, they have indeed fallen upon strange times. This movement is a blight and daring attempt in Tennessee, since the

war, to seize property. It is a corporation, it is true, but there is no magic in that; it is still the property of the stockholders, with a lien in favor of the State, which is protected by law, and the contract when the lien was given, and if this property can be seized at this way, any man who can get authority from some official, can come and seize our house, land and other property.

But the great question in this case is, do those bonds go to the company or to the Receiver who is making such extraordinary exertions to get them? The law recites in its preamble that the company, and the directors of the company, and the receiver of the winter of the year, to issue the case of Ashburne or the United States Bank (9 Wheaton), conclusively settled that State officers were amenable to courts; that the courts would even compel the Governor to perform a purely ministerial act. This point he elaborated. He denied that the new Board was in office, and showed by many authorities that they might be enjoined. He showed that the writ of quo warranto was not in use in Tennessee, and of course not in the Federal Court, because the process in the State courts.

Initiating a Candidate into the Good Templars.

The method of initiating a candidate into the Good Templars is but a slight improvement upon the same programme so long in vogue by the ancient and honorable fraternity of the "Sons of Malta."

A chap who was taken from a lager beer saloon, where he got tight without knowing that lager would intoxicate, was put through a course of cold water treatment by the Good Templars a few evenings ago. He pronounces the Templars and gives the following copy of their initiation ceremony, for which, no doubt, he will be put through another course of cold water "sprouts" at the next meeting of the lodge. In the first place the victim for initiation is blinded, bound hand and foot, and thrown into a cedar press and pressed for five or ten minutes. This is done for the purpose of clearing his system of "old drinks." But is he not out of the reach of the law? Who puts him above the law? Can he take the bonds of this company because he was appointed by the Governor? Like all other men in the country he is subject to the law, and must answer for wrongs and violations of law.

Mr. Colyar showed from the decisions in Connecticut, as well as from the decisions of our own Supreme Court, that the motion this morning, that the receiver in this case is to be put up for grounds—that his acts cannot be controlled by the courts.

Now upon what is this based? There is no magic in the name of Receiver. Does the fact that he is appointed by the Governor put him above the law? He evidently thinks so when he issues his edict stopping all cases from running in Hickman unless this law suit is dismissed. But is he out of the reach of the law? Who puts him above the law?

Mr. Colyar had concluded, the Court postponed the further hearing of the case to Monday and adjourned.

MONDAYS PROCEEDINGS.

Maj. Jno. A. Lauderdale, attorney for the city of Hickman, appeared in Court and made the following remarks in reference to the dismissal of the suit by the court of the 23rd of February.

May 2, 1868.—
D. C. Campbell, Deputy Sheriff.
P. S.—In my absence, Mr. John Andy Lewis, is authorized to collect and receipt for taxes.

H. CAMPBELL.

New Advertisements.

COUNTRY HOME FOR SALE.

A SMALL FARM, five miles from the town of Hickman, adjoining those sections in the North and West, situated on the Hickman and Moore road. Said farm contains about eighty acres, forty-five acres cleared. Very good improvements. For terms of sale, etc., apply to

May 2-21 MRS. TURNER CARR.

TO TAX PAYERS FOR 1867.

DUE NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS residing in Warren and County Tax for 1867, to come forward and make payment immediately, or I shall be compelled to resort to the law to collect the same, without favoritism to any one.

Judge Cooper told Mr. Ogle, He said that the suit of Ashburne or the United States Bank (9 Wheaton) conclusively settled that State officers were amenable to courts; that the courts would even compel the Governor to perform a purely ministerial act. This point he elaborated. He denied that the new Board was in office, and showed by many authorities that they might be enjoined. He showed that the writ of quo warranto was not in use in Tennessee, and of course not in the Federal Court, because the process in the State courts.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

BUTELITE illustrated book, worth a dollar, will be sent free to any address on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing Prof. John Vanderpool, No. 265 Washington Place, New York.

DAVIDSON'S THORNLESS BLACK RASPBERRY.

ORIGIN—How and where to get plants, will give directions for its profitable cultivation, all for ten cents. Address Rev. Mr. Hayes, Gainesville, Va.

C. A. BULLOCK'S GINGER.

WILLIAM COUNTY, N. Y., dealer in old coins. Send 2 red stamps for circulars.

EVERY BODY READ THIS!

RENOVED Cough and Lung remedy for the cure of Consumption and all diseases that lead to it. Read what Dr. Doran says in "Physician's Logans, on April 14, 1867.

Messrs. J. N. Harris & Co.: I will say that I have been dealing in medicines for the last fourteen years, and have never before seen any that would stand comparison with that Perry Davis Pain Killer" and "Almond Lung Balsam." They not only save very rapidly, but give the most perfect satisfaction in every case. Perry Davis' Pain Killer is the best in this part of the country—exhausted all his skill and the Materis Medicina to expel the worms, and entirely failed. Perry Davis' Pain Killer is the best standard medicine I have for sale, and many families in this vicinity would as soon think of being out of bread or without a bottle of "Perry Davis' Pain Killer" in the house. Yours truly,

M. L. DUPLAN.

A CALL FROM MINNESOTA.

KINSEY, P. O., Mpls., Minn., April 7, 1868.

Mr. George P. Davis, Sr., I send from Kentucky to this place. The stores have none of your Worm Destroyer for sale. They are greatly needed here in Minnesota. A trial is all that is needed to give them a reputation.

In my practice I wear seldom

Patent Brass Padlocks.

O. F. size, for safe boxes, milk cans, barns, railroads, stores, gates, etc. Strong, safe and durable and not rust.

Catalogues mailed.

P. G. ARROWOOD.

Agents Wanted for the

OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR,
Its Causes, Character, Conduct and Results, by Alex. H. STEPHENS, a book for all ages.

This great work presents the only com-

plete and impartial analysis of the causes of the war yet published, and gives those interior lights and shadows of the great national scene which have hitherto been unknown. Also account of sales, receipts, &c. It is a small pocket book with my name written in ink on the inside, will give any one finding the above, a good idea of the Covington & Co. twenty-five dollars.

M. L. JOHNSON.

P. C. HEINZ.

Has removed to his new brick on Clinton street, where he will continue the

TAILORING BUSINESS.

He has on hand a small stock of well

selected

DYED GOODS AND GROCERIES.

Particular attention given to the Tailoring business, and competent workmen employed.

POST OFFICE

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THE HICKMAN COURIER

SATURDAY, : : : MAY 2, 1863.

Divine Service.

METHODIST CHURCH.—J. B. Harris, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M.; Sabbath School—9 A. M.—W. L. McCutchen, Superintendent.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Services at the Seminary in Hickman on the Sabbath in each month by W. D. Ware.

DR. COMINS.—Episcopal services will be held in the Baptist Church on Thursday, at 7th at 7 o'clock, p. m., Friday, May 1st at 10 o'clock, a. m., and at 7 o'clock, by Right Rev. Geo. D. Comins, Episcopal Bishop of Kentucky.

Fulton Democratic Committee.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Kentucky appointed the following Executive Committee for Fulton county:

Henry A. Tyler, Chairman; George Warren, John A. Wilson, G. S. Miles, W. B. McConnell, James H. Craig.

THANKS.—We return thanks to our ever courteous and polite friend, Wm. McClusky, mail agent on the N. & N. W. R. R. for late papers. He is the right man in the right place.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—We are authorized and requested to announce that H. H. Stafford, D. G. W. C. T. for the First District of Kentucky, will deliver a public Temperance lecture at the Methodist Church in this place, on Tuesday evening the 1st inst., at 7 o'clock. Mr. S. has the character of being a zealous advocate of the cause and an able and interesting speaker.

THE MAIL.—Upon the application of Hon. L. S. Trimble, member of Congress from Paducah, the Postmaster General has ordered a daily mail between Cairo, Paducah and Evansville. Also, a tri-weekly Mail from Paducah via Benton, to Murray. Also, there is promise of a tri-weekly Mail from Paducah to Bladensburg.

Petition after petition has been forwarded to Judge Trimble from Fulton and Hickman counties, praying for mail advantages, (and we are entirely destitute) and not one have we obtained. The Herald says, "If it is the will of the people, he (Judge Trimble) will willingly retire to private life." We candidly admit we believe it to be "the will of the people."

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CITY TAXES.—The City taxes are very onerous, and the dullness of the times unparalleled. Is it not the duty of every City Council, under existing circumstances, to afford every measure of relief to our own citizens? The debts of the city appeal to the honor of every citizen for punctual and speedy liquidation, but would it be a forfeiture of honor to accept further time in order to ameliorate the present crisis upon our business men. If business should revive, doubtless we would be better prepared to pay \$2 next year than one \$1. Many of our citizens own city bonds, money advanced years ago for public improvements, and have held the same patiently and under peculiar circumstances, for the relief of the city, when there is little question in law that they could have compelled the city to take them in payment of taxes. Now the crisis is upon the citizens, should not the city be generous? In addition to this, home bondholders have submitted to heavy and continued taxation to pay debts due non-resident bondholders. Why sacrifice the citizen who improves your town and is identified with your every interest and prosperity, for the non-resident capitalist and speculator? If it is bad faith to one to delay payment, what excuse can be offered to the other? At least, what justice is there in taxing your home debts to pay your foreign creditor? Would it not be wisdom instead of sweeping down upon those already oppressed and overburdened people with additional taxes, to step forward with paternal feeling and remove as much of the tax as possible? Put all our bondholders on an equality. Give those folks breathing spell, and probably next year, when business shall revive, having regained confidence in the city's promise to pay its considerate care in this year of need, they will not only willingly pay heavy taxes, but make additional advances for the city's honor and improvement. We have no market for our bonds now, and are not likely to ever have abroad. Then why not relieve our people and establish a home credit? The public debt must be paid; but it is evident we must have time. Considering the financial crisis upon the whole country, we should welcome a policy to due taxation to a mere sufficiency to sustain the city government.

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TOWN TALK.
No where have we ever met a brighter picture of Nature's loveliness than is presented by the scenery around our Swiss-like village. The past week an unwonted calmness has rested upon the city, no shrill whistle of moving locomotives, or patter of busy feet upon the pavements, marred the deep reverie of the thoughtful. The moon, always referred to by locals on such occasions, like a circle of silver, hangs over us, quenching over the bright constellations, and with its mellow rays bringing to us visions that make up the Apocalypse of the past—the memory of sweet voices long since silenced, joys passed, trials and difficulties overcome, the echo of which now fall upon us like a dream of dreams and renders a sweet symphony of music that vibrates along the finer cords of every heart. From the court-house, that place says the learned commentator, "where justice is administered," the mediator may scan the poetry of Heaven, written in the surrounding hills, the expanded river, and the overspreading stars.

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BIRD.
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In this place Thursday morning April 30, 1863 ADDIE daughter of Charles and M. C. Baltzer, aged 2 years and 10 months.

Commercial.

HICKMAN COURIER OFFICE, 1 Saturday, May 2, 1863.

COTTON.—Very little coming into market, and buyers are now paying 22 cents, tax included.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK Market.
NEW YORK, April 30.—Gold—opened firm at \$130.50 per lb. under pressure of sales and the apprehension of a fall of the May interest to 130½ to 132½ at the close.

COTTON.—Very dull and a shade lower; 32¢c for middling uplands.

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CINCINNATI, April 30.—Cotton, close dull and prices dropping: \$2.65 for Nos. 2 and 1; Corn scarce and in good demand, at 95¢ per ear; Cotton 2¢c; Bacon—sides in active demand and prices to higher; sales of 17¢ per cwt. for hams 17½ and for bacon 16½ per cwt.

The Railroad question is settled for the present. The iron horse is again to be watered from the muddy Mississippi at Hickman, and yet street corner talkers fill the air with gloomy forebodings about its continuance. Gen. Innis has specially stipulated to make Hickman the permanent terminus so long as he has control of the road, and the short experiment indulged in of running to Columbus demonstrates more clearly to our mind than ever before the utter impossibility of diverting the terminus from this point, no matter into whose charge the road may fall.

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BETTY'S CONFESSION! Smith's Tonic Syrup has been counterfeited, and the counterfeiter brought to grief.

SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP.
The genuine article must have Dr. John Bull's private stamp on each bottle. Dr. John Bull only has the right to manufacture and sell the original Dr. John Bull's Tonic Syrup of Louisville, Ky. Examining well the label on each bottle, if my private stamp is not on the bottle, do not purchase, or you will be deceived. See my note on page 10 of this paper. I will prosecute any one infringing on my right. The genuine Dr. Smith's Tonic Syrup can only be prepared by myself.

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Hickman, Ky. H. M. ROBINSON

J. W. LOAN.
National, Marine and Fancy Flag Manufacture, No. 67 West Pratt street, Baltimore, Md.

THE PASchal HOUSE ASSOCIATION seems to be attracting the attention of all classes of citizens. Parties have recently looked into the quality and title of the several prizes, and find all to be perfect, and that the drawing will be carried out in strict conformity to the original plan by Judge Philip S. Lauman, and on the square, with no tricks or excuses, but that each and every holder of a ticket has an equal chance with his neighbor, regardless of standing or position. Mr. Mallory is active as agent for the association in this place, and has already disposed of quite a number of tickets, and has the tickets purchased direct from the Manager's office. The fairness of the drawing is vouched for by some of the best citizens of St. Louis.

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J. W. LOAN.
National, Marine and Fancy Flag Manufacture, No. 67 West Pratt street, Baltimore, Md.

A colored veteran from Virginia was granted Gen. Grant a few days ago, and telling him what must be instantly done if he expected any colored troops in Virginia. When he had reached this point in his discourse, the General rang the bell and directed an orderly to show him the way out. Of course, after thus treating a colored gentleman, the General will abandon all idea of the Presidencies.